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HAS THREE BILLS

SENATE BEGINS TUSSELE ON CURRENCY PROBLEM

COMMITTEE DISAGREE

Senators Will Have to Pass on Three Separate Bills, Fostered by the House, the Senate Democratic Committee and the Republican Members of the Committee Aided by Hitchcock.

Three separate currency bills, all based upon the same general theory, will be laid before the Senate by the divided banking and currency committee, which has been split into two distinct factions. Unable to agree on amendments the committee will present the Glass-Owen bill as originally endorsed by the administration and passed by the House. The measure, with amendments assumed to be acceptable to the President, will be submitted by Chairman Owen and five other Democrats of the committee. Senators Pomeroy, Hollis, Reed, O'Gorman and Shafroth. A bill materially changing the structure of the House measure will be presented by the Republicans, Senators Nelson, Weeks, Bristow, McLean and Crawford, and Senator Hitchcock.

All three of the proposed bills contemplate the issuance of a currency secured by commercial paper held by the banks of the country. Each proposes the establishment of reserve banks, which will issue the currency in exchange for commercial paper to the banks, which will hold the reserves behind their deposits, mobilized for use in any emergency, and which will rediscount the paper held by banks in the system, thus always keeping available ample credit and currency for use to ward off financial crises. Each bill proposes to put the entire system under the control of a Federal reserve board to be appointed by the President.

Although agreeing as to the purposes to be accomplished by the proposed legislation the three plans differ in almost every point as to means provided to carry out these purposes. As it passed the House the Glass-Owen bill proposed the creation of 12 regional banks. The Democrats of the Senate committee cut that down to eight, the minimum number to four, holding that the smaller number could more effectively concentrate the reserves of the country.

The twelve regional banks proposed by the House bill would be owned by the banks, through compulsory subscription to the stock, and the banks would elect six of the nine directors of each regional institution. This plan was retained by the Democrats of the Senate committee, although it was further provided that if the banks did not furnish enough capital to run the system the stock might be sold to the public.

On this point Senator Hitchcock and the Republicans departed from the administration theory of creating a "bank of banks" and materially changed the bill. They provided that the reserve bank's capital should be subscribed by the public, the banks taking whatever part the public would not take, and that the government, through the Federal reserve board, should appoint five of the nine directors of each regional bank. This was the proposition which split the Senate committee into two camps.

In the House bill the paper made eligible for rediscount and as a basis for currency is commercial paper, based on actual merchandising transaction, maturing in not less than ninety days. This provision was retained by the Democrats, but the Republicans broadened materially. Under their bill a part of the member banks' rediscounts may be made in paper maturing up to six months.

Under the House bill and the draft by the Senate committee Democrats, the regional bank directors would have discretion as to rediscounting for member banks without limit. In the Republican bill, each member bank is given the right to secure rediscounts up to the full amount of its capital and under a tax to twice that amount.

Both the House bill and the Owen bill would allow country banks to loan on one-year farm mortgages. The Republicans amended this to allow banks to loan one-third of their time deposits on five-year farm mortgages.

The Republicans eliminated from the bill a provision which would have required national banks to maintain separate departments to handle savings account business. Numerous other differences, principally on minor matters or relating to the language of the measure, are apparent.

Shoots Women and Self.

Charles Deltz, an electrician of Pittsburgh, Pa., and 35 years old, Thursday morning at Bradock, a small country suburb, shot his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Caroline Miller and himself. The trio was hurried to the nearest hospital where physicians said Deltz would likely die, but the women were not dangerously hurt. Deltz and his wife have not been living together and the shooting ended a visit Deltz paid to her mother's home.

Races Segregated.

Without a fuss by the issuance of official orders, race segregation in the departments of the government at Washington has at last been accomplished. Competition between the races has been eliminated. The excuse given in many instances was a readjustment for the increment of efficiency.

DENIES COMBINATION

RICHARDS IN RACE ON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY.

Candidate for Governor Declares He is Neither Political Dictator Nor Meddler.

Denial of a combination with the Bleese forces, or any other combinations, was made Thursday night by Chairman John G. Richards Jr. of the railroad commission, who is a candidate for governor. He says that he feels that the candidates for the United States senate are amply able to take care of themselves without interference on his part. "I am not presumptuous enough to attempt the role of a dictator, and I do not propose for others to place me in the attitude of a meddler," declared Mr. Richards.

Major Richards says in his dictated statement: "I have seen the editorial in the Orangeburg Times and Democrat and I have also read several letters from another source, in which the writer undertakes to give the political affiliations of certain candidates for governor, myself among them. The writer of these articles does not assume responsibility for his statements, nor does he give the name of his informant. For these reasons I have not attached any importance to the statements and I am surprised that any one else should. It seems, however, that the editor of the Times and Democrat feels that they should not go unnoticed and calls upon me for a statement."

"I desire to state that I have entered into no combinations with any man or set of men; that I am in the race for governor on my own responsibility, and that it is my purpose to make that race with my past life, both private and public, as one of the planks of my platform and without interference on my part with the candidacy of other people and for other positions. I am not presumptuous enough to attempt the role of a dictator, and I do not propose for others to place me in the attitude of a meddler."

"I feel that the candidates for the United States senate are amply able to look after their own interests without interference upon my part, and that the white people of South Carolina are eminently qualified to select their own officials, from United States senator to coroner, and I am in favor of allowing them the untrammelled right to do so. I trust that this statement makes my position plain to every one."

WHIRLED ON PULLEY.

Chester Youth Loses Clothes but Saves His Life.

One of the most remarkable escapes from death that has recently been reported occurred at Wilksburg, a town in the western part of Chester County on Tuesday when Lonnie Harris, a boy, who is employed at the main shaft of the gin in an endeavor to fix the belt back on the pulley, which ran the apparatus that conveyed the seed from the gin. The machinery was still running at a rapid clip. As he tried to slip the belt back on his sleeve, hanging down, caught in a set screw in the pulley and in a moment he was being whirled around like a loose windlass.

It was at least five minutes before the machinery was stopped. All the time he was going so fast that it was difficult to discern the outlines of his body. After the machinery of the plant had been stopped everybody rushed to him, expected to find him a corpse; instead, upon being closely examined, it was found that he had sustained only a few bruises, but he was minus his clothes, which had consisted of two shirts, a pair of trousers, a brand new pair of overalls, socks and shoes. Everything was torn into threads and all had gone save a piece of sock and a shoe on one foot. As he whirled round he passed by a place in the wall that had two long nails projecting, and the young man was whirled in between these long nails and it was these that did the tearing.

LEAVE IT TO THEM.

Brynes Says Congressmen Want Mexico to Fight it Out.

Congressman James F. Brynes, of Alken, while in Augusta recently, declared that if a poll was taken of the members of congress on the Mexican situation two-thirds of them would very probably declare themselves in favor of lifting the embargo on arms and leaving the constitutionalists and the federalists to fight it out among themselves. The congressman bases his opinion upon the apparent tenor of the members when he left Washington, and could not say whether the recent developments, when Carranza's minister of foreign relations demanded Bavaud Hale's passports, thus practically demanding recognition of the belligerency of the rebels, may have had on the views of the congressmen. Mr. Brynes does not believe that the special session of congress will be adjourned, but that it will run right on into the regular session which begins early next month.

Girls Have Hunger Strike.

Two hundred young women students at Converse College, who started a "hunger strike" at dinner Wednesday night as a protest against the food served, Thursday returned to the dining room for lunch. A dozen had weakened at breakfast. "Merely the desire of the young ladies to try some novel experience was the comment of Dr. Robt. P. Pell, president of the college.

HUERTA WILL FALL

WILSON THINKS FORCES NOW ACTING SUFFICIENT TO

FORCE HIS RETIREMENT

Blockade is Not Expected Although Admiral Fletcher Will Do Whatever is Necessary for the Protection Agreement With Constitutionalists.

of All Aliens—Hale is After no The Washington government believes the power of the Huerta government is slowly "crumbling and disintegrating." No positive steps have been taken by the administration at Washington within the last few days to compel a compliance with the demand for the elimination of Huerta. No preparations have been made for a blockade of Mexican ports such as have been variously reported.

Foreign interests generally will be protected by the United States, and at Tuxpam, in particular, special efforts will be made to protect British interests pending the arrival of the English ships in line with previous notification to the United States and is regarded as a normal move taken in emergencies such as exist at Tuxpam. It is intended to have a sobering effect on those Constitutionalists officers who, according to official reports, have announced their hostility to English interests.

The landing of marines has not been found necessary thus far, no instructions to that effect have been sent, nor has there been any request for such instructions. In the meantime Admiral Fletcher will be expected to take whatever steps he deems necessary to protect all foreign interests. The parleys with the Constitutionalists have been carried on in no formal way, but merely for informative purposes.

The administration, though not condoning the inhumanity of the armed strife, generally is inclined to view with some complacency the reprisals by Constitutionalists and Federalists on those officers or men who have been deserting from side to side. The foregoing salient facts were obtained from those with whom President Wilson Thursday discussed the Mexican situation.

The impression that the Huerta government is fast losing its control over territory hitherto dominated by it, is based on the dispatches to the State department, which also show that diplomatic pressure from without is having much to do with weakening the resources of the provisional government. There was some emphasis in the denial emanating from the White House that any steps of a summary instructions to Charge O'Shaughnessy within the last few days. The president made it clear that beyond what already has been published there were no moves in the situation, as far as the United States was concerned, which were unknown to the public.

The president holds the view that as a result of all the influences now at work Huerta will slowly but inevitably be compelled to yield to the force of circumstances and retire. As to the future program of the United States, the president believes that of necessity it must be kept within the secret councils of the administration and that premature publication might impair its efficacy. As a consequence, there was no information obtainable as to the plans or purposes of the Washington government in the event that Huerta should retire. It was made plain by the White House that in the parlous situation, as far as the United States was concerned, which were unknown to the public.

Names of provisional successors to Huerta, or anything so specific that it might be termed "negotiations," had not been carried on or authorized by the president, according to the White House explanation, nor was there any formal request for credentials from Mr. Hale. It was made plain that Mr. Hale had gotten the desired information, and that the House officials' statement, that the parleys conducted by Mr. Hale did not affect the pending plans of the American government and that there had been no debate on any future program which the Constitutionalists might assist in.

It also became known that the official investigation into the execution of Jaurer had not been completed. In this connection White House officials called attention to a consular report received from Torreon, showing that many of the alleged atrocities reported in the dispatches did not occur; that foreigners had been protected, but that the execution of Federal prisoners had been justified by the Constitutionalists on the ground that these officers were traitors. It was apparent that President Wilson views the constant fluctuation of officers from one side to the other in the Mexican revolution as naturally leading to executions when they fall into the hands of those with whom they previously had been affiliated.

Women Send Silver Service.

A silver service costing \$1,500, the gift of women voters of northern California to Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of President Wilson on the occasion of her wedding next Tuesday was sent from San Francisco Thursday. The service was purchased by subscription and is of old colonial design.

WOULD PUNISH THEM

MOB MEMBERS BROUGHT INTO SPARTANBURG COURT.

Grand Jury Asks Solicitor to Prosecute Four Men Named in Presentment for Recent Attack on Jail.

Solicitor Albert E. Hill, of Spartanburg, is called upon, in a presentment made to Judge DeVore Thursday by the Spartanburg county grand jury, to prosecute members of the mob who on the night of August 18 last dynamited the county jail in an effort to lynch Will Fair, a negro accused of assaulting a white woman. Four men are named by the grand jury as members of the lynching mob and bench warrants for their arrest were issued Thursday evening by Judge DeVore.

"After careful investigation into the assault on the jail," the grand jury reports, "we find that certain parties, utterly disregarding the lives of our officers and the county property, did make an assault on the jail with the intent of taking the life of Will Fair. We present to the court W. R. Belcher, Jesse Wolfe, Bob Wilson and Robert Ward, and ask our solicitor to prosecute them."

Foreman W. G. Query, of the grand jury, declined to disclose the method of procedure followed in the grand jury's investigation, saying that to make it public might interfere with the apprehension of other alleged members of the mob, who are being sought.

The grand jury's action is without precedent. Fair was not lynched. During a battle, which raged the greater part of the night and in which three men were shot, Sheriff W. J. White and his deputies held the mob at bay and in the morning spirited Fair out of the jail and took him to the State penitentiary at Columbia. He was tried at a special term of court and acquitted, though his accuser, the young wife of a farmer, swore positively that he had assaulted her. Her story was believed by the jury to be an hallucination due to a condition peculiar to her sex.

THE NAVAJO WAR.

Precautions Are Being Made Against Indian Attack.

Four hundred renegade Navajo Indians encamped on Beautiful Mountain, thirty-five miles southwest of the Shiprock agency, sang war songs and danced around council fires all night Thursday, while sentries stood watch at the many signal fires which fringed the northwestern side of the mesa. At Shiprock extra precautions had been taken against a surprise attack by followers of Chief De She She, who have been wrought almost to a state of frenzy by their medicine men. W. T. Shelton, Indian agent, and his Indian police, who are still faithful, Thursday began preparations to renew overtures to the aborigines.

Traders and settlers on the reservation have become frightened and have appealed to Agent Shelton for protection. The other Indians of the reservation, more than 3,000, have given no intimation as to where their sympathies lie. It is upon the coming of troops that the agency officials and the settlers base their hopes that bloodshed may be averted. There are many at the settlement, however, who express anxiety over the reception which the Indians will give the troops. Some fear that the renegades may offer armed resistance to the troops.

That the Indians will use force on occasion was evidenced by their armed attack on the agency when they released eleven prisoners who had been arrested on federal warrants, charged with horse stealing, assault and battery, while more than 100 sympathizers stood on the bank of the Little San Juan river ready to aid them in their attack should the agency officials show any intention of offering forcible resistance to their fellows.

DEAD MAN ALIVE.

As Body Lay in Coffin Supposed Corpse Raps at Door.

While relatives and friends surrounded a coffin in which lay the body of a young man identified as John Thompson, of Hamilton, Ont., a victim of the recent storm on the Great Lakes, the real John Thompson rapped at the door and was admitted to the house. His mother collapsed and was made seriously ill. Young Thompson's father did not know on what boat his son was employed and when he read of the finding of the body of a John Thompson, freeman on the lost steamer Carruthers, he went to Kettle Point and identified it as that of his son.

The body was shipped to the parents' home and preparations were being made for the funeral when the young man suddenly returned very much alive. He explained he had been in Montreal during the great storm and had just heard of his reported death. Before going to his home, the storm stopped at a hotel conducted by James Duffy. Duffy, who had been at the Thompson home and seen the body there, fell in a faint, thinking he had seen a ghost.

Shoots Companion.

Illustrating with a loaded revolver the methods by which a gunman is supposed to "get the drop" on a victim, William Sheekler, 16 years old, of Philadelphia, shot Paul Rittenhouse, 16 years old.

Killed by Rattler.

Bitten on the leg by a large rattlesnake, W. A. Bohee, a farmer of the Wilmauna neighborhood, near Tampa, Fla., died Thursday, twenty-four hours after the snake struck him.

GINNING FASTER

NUMBER BALES GINNED LARGER THAN LAST YEAR.

Reaches 10,434,387 by Nov. 4, Which is a Little Ahead of 1912.

The fifth cotton ginning report of the census bureau for this season, issued at 10 o'clock Friday morning, announced that 10,434,387 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1912 had been ginned prior to November 14. Last year to November 14 there had been ginned 10,291,431 bales; in 1908 to that date 9,595,809 bales; or 73.3 per cent. of the entire crop and in 1906 to that date 8,562,242 bales, or 65 per cent.

Included in the ginnings 74,127 round bales, compared with 62,190 bales last year, 93,364 bales in 1910, 123,757 bales in 1909 and 173,908 bales in 1908.

The number of Sea Island cotton bales included were 52,679; compared with 41,321 bales last year, 58,495 bales in 1909, and 56,701 bales in 1908.

Ginnings prior to November 14 by states, with comparisons for last year and other big crop years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned prior to that date in those years, follow:

Alabama.	Ginnings.	P.C.
1913	1,182,747	...
1912	961,378	...
1911	1,239,211	73.1
1908	1,020,724	76.6
Arkansas.		
1913	603,724	...
1912	545,938	...
1911	563,115	62.0
1908	665,232	68.8
Florida.		
1913	53,219	...
1912	42,194	...
1911	65,236	69.1
1908	51,497	72.9
Georgia.		
1913	1,824,290	...
1912	1,331,111	...
1911	2,106,305	75.4
1908	1,564,087	79.1
Louisiana.		
1913	374,997	...
1912	300,811	...
1911	269,548	70.8
1908	341,953	73.3
Mississippi.		
1913	735,797	...
1912	644,115	...
1911	719,638	61.6
1908	1,086,183	67.0
North Carolina.		
1913	493,095	...
1912	627,045	...
1911	716,200	63.6
1908	451,434	66.0
Oklahoma.		
1913	666,679	...
1912	722,512	...
1911	657,497	64.7
1908	322,051	46.7
South Carolina.		
1913	995,897	...
1912	832,976	...
1911	1,163,984	68.8
1908	938,296	77.2
Tennessee.		
1913	233,528	...
1912	138,072	...
1911	264,777	61.6
1908	243,493	73.9
Texas.		
1913	3,204,665	...
1912	4,019,317	...
1911	3,473,702	84.6
1908	2,569,528	78.9
Other States.		
1913	65,019	...
1912	59,952	...
1911	74,751	63.9
1908	46,751	63.9

STILL HAS HIS CORN.

From the Acre for Which He Got Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

Possibly it will interest the boys who contemplate entering corn clubs to know what a Georgia boy has accomplished, and what it is possible for any boy to duplicate.

A press dispatch from Augusta says: "One acre of corn grown by a boy in his teens, Edward J. Welborn, of Richmond county, has netted him \$1,500, and he holds the world's record for production on a single acre for this season."

"Here is what the boy gets. One pair of mules, \$600; wagon and harness, \$100; Percheron mare, \$400; scholarship in college, \$250; local and National corn show and other prizes, \$150. Total, \$1,500. "These prizes are given young Welborn in connection with the Augusta Chronicle's Corn show, held in connection with the Georgia-Carolina Fair. In addition, the young man still has his corn—181.72 bushels of it, all grown on one acre. It cost him 28c a bushel to make it, or just \$51.05."

Sends Message in Bottle.

A message written with death nearby, Chris Keenan, United States marshal, and custodian of the barge Plymouth, who lost his life with six others in the storm of November 9, was found Thursday in a bottle five miles from Pentwater, near Menominee, Mich. It was addressed to his wife and children and was written when the barge had been in the storm forty hours. Keenan's body was washed ashore near Manistee last Friday.

Southern Methodist Conference.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is now in session at Rock Hill. A. W. Wilson will preside over the deliberations of this body, and about 400 ministers and laymen are in attendance. An effort will be made to have the conference meet in Orangeburg next year.

HANDS IN REPORT

INSPECTOR TELLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA COMPANIES

SIX FOUND DEFICIENT

In His Statement to War Department He Tells of Changes Needed in the Other Companies in Order to Bring Them to the Efficiency Demanded—Makes No Recommendations.

The war department at Washington Wednesday wrote the governor of South Carolina a letter bearing on the recent inspection of South Carolina troops and while the department declined to make public the contents of this letter before it has been received by the governor, it is understood that in plain terms it calls attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of the troops at the present time, says a dispatch to The State. Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks of the army made an inspection of the troops in compliance with orders from the secretary of war between October 6 and October 21, 1913.

The object was to determine the condition of the twelve companies which had been inspected and reported as unsatisfactory at an inspection made in March and April, 1913. "I do not wish to make any recommendations in regard to these companies," the report says. "There may be considerations affecting them or important reasons for retaining them that are not fully known to me. The following expression of opinion regarding their present condition and reasonable prospect of improvement is based upon the idea that the United States desires to encourage military instruction in every way; it does not want to withdraw opportunity for military instruction in any case where it seems reasonable to suppose that the government may receive even a fair return for the money invested or the efforts made."

"Based upon this idea it is my belief that the companies located at Chesterfield, Bamberg, Barnwell, Bennettsville, Conway and Lancaster are in such condition as to render it extremely improbable that the government would ever receive from them any kind of satisfactory service. The company at Walterboro, I believe, has improved to an extent such as to warrant its continuance without change in the commissioned personnel."

The companies at Ellmore, Darlington and Company C, Second Infantry, at Columbia, have an enlisted personnel that would promise considerable improvement with changes in the commanding officers the report says.

Company B, Second South Carolina Infantry, is referred to as being "not in as good shape as any of the last three mentioned," and it is intimated that here should be a change in its commanding officer also.

"Company B First Infantry, at Liberty Hill, has no armory or proper store rooms," the report goes on. "Its membership is scattered over the surrounding country. The showing of this company under all its disadvantages was fairly good, and its enlisted personnel in physique and appearance and drill was about as good as any I saw. As a drill instructor, its captain was quite as good as any."

An analysis of this in the absence of specific and more direct information which is contained in the letter from the war department to the governor of South Carolina, leaves little room to doubt that, taken as a whole and with special reference to the companies at Chesterfield, Bamberg, Barnwell, Bennettsville, Conway and Lancaster, the federal authorities are not satisfied with their showing. This is the state of their condition even after the warning order which several of the South Carolina companies received from the war department last summer.

It will be noted also that the companies at Ellmore, Darlington, and Companies C and B at Columbia must show improvement before their general condition will be satisfactory to the secretary of war. It is assumed that upon receipt of this letter from the secretary of war to the governor of South Carolina by the latter, the matter will assume definite shape. It will then be known also whether or not any of the South Carolina troops are to lose their federal appropriation or whether they will continue as at present.

Brothers in Fatal Duel.

In a duel with pistols at Oakdale, Tenn., Wednesday afternoon, William Jackson, aged 35, was shot and almost instantly killed by his brother Samuel, aged thirty. As William fell he fired twice at his brother, both bullets taking effect. Samuel was reported dying.

Killed by Parlor Rifle.

Little 12-year-old Thomas E. Fisher Jr., of Charleston, was instantly killed Monday by being struck by a bullet from a parlor rifle in the hands of Jewell Bremer, 14 years old. The shooting was purely accidental.

Tax Collector Killed.

Two farm hands of Media, Pa., arrested Wednesday on suspicion of knowing something about the disappearance of S. Lewis Pinkerton, tax collector of Edgemont township, near Media, confessed early Thursday that they had murdered him and buried his body.

Thirty Passengers Rescued.

The British battleship Iron Duke effected a timely rescue of the thirty passengers and crew of the steamer Scotsdyke while the steamer was scouting in the English channel early Wednesday.

HOLD TROOPS ON BORDER

BRITISH CRUISERS ARE ORDERED TO VERA CRUZ.

Senator Sheppard and Representative Henry Requested War Department to Keep Strong Force on Border.

Two events connected with the military and navy situation in regard to Mexico Wednesday gave a faint tinge of interest to a day otherwise unmarked by developments. Early in the day Gen. Bliss, commanding the American troops on the Mexican borders, was authorized by the war department at Washington to detain indefinitely the Second cavalry regiment, at Fort Bliss, and the Fifth at Fort Huachuca. They were to have come north as soon as they were relieved by the two regiments recently ordered to Texas for that purpose. Senator Sheppard and Representative Henry, of Texas, pointing to the danger to which their people at El Paso and other points were exposed by the reported approach of a large force of Mexican federals intent on revenge themselves upon the troops of Gen. Villa for the capture of Juarez, had urged the war department to keep all four regiments on the border.

News that three big British cruisers had been ordered to proceed from West Indian ports to Vera Cruz created some comment in official circles, where it was recalled that recent London dispatches had indicated that the British government would entrust the interests of their subjects in Mexico to the United States.

It was pointed out, however, that the Washington government had welcomed the appearance of foreign warships in Mexican waters and that the gathering of British, German, Japanese and French vessels off the coast might indicate to Gen. Huerta a growing lack of confidence on the part of the powers in his ability longer to maintain himself and insure the safety of foreigners in Mexico.

The announcement in Mexico that a British squadron is coming to Mexican waters created keen interest, but the effect upon the Mexican mind was reassuring rather than otherwise, explains a dispatch from Mexico City, because the Mexican people continue to look upon Great Britain as a friend. In official quarters the dispatch of the squadron was styled as an act of courtesy.

Army reports greatly minimize the strength of the contending forces at Juarez last week, indicating that Villa's rebel command did not exceed 1,500 while the federal garrison was only about 600 strong. The staff officers are inclined to believe that the apparently surprising apathy of the federal commanders can be explained only upon the theory that they are endeavoring to take the rebels by surprise and will unexpectedly appear in great force at some point where they expect to inflict a telling blow.

FOUR ARE INJURED.

Passenger Trains on the Southern But Together.

Four persons were injured and the two locomotives were smashed when passenger trains 24 and 23, Southern railway, collided head-on about three o'clock Thursday morning at Barton, a station about half-way between Columbia and Savannah. W. C. Hudson, superintendent, Columbia, division, was on board train 24, en route to Columbia from Jacksonville, and he took charge of the work of clearing the tracks and transferring the passengers. The Southern's Southeastern Limited passed the point without delay.

Trains 23 and 24 had orders to pass at Barton. In some way they collided just at the station. That both trains were practically still when the accident occurred accounts for the slowness of the damage. Investigation into the cause of the accident is being made by the Southern officials. Those injured were: L. C. Fanning, Salley, ankle sprained; Mrs. M. F. Myers, sandy spindles, bruised by being thrown against a seat; David Simmons, arm broken; T. A. Lloyd, seriously injured. Simmons and Lloyd are said in the Southern's official report to have been riding between the engine and baggage car of the southbound train.

CAROLINIANS PROMOTED.

Dreher, Haskell and Jenkins Named For Better Places.